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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 MADIHA MINER,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 ISSAQUAH POLICE  
14 DEPARTMENT,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C19-0849JLR

ORDER STRIKING MOTIONS

16 On June 19, 2019, the court entered an order remanding this action to King County  
17 Superior Court because this court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff Madiha  
18 Miner's complaint. (*See* Order (Dkt. # 6).) The matter is closed, and pursuant to Local  
19 Rule LCR 3(i), the Clerk will remand this action on July 3, 2019. *See* Local Rules W.D.  
20 Wash. LCR 3(i).

21 Despite the court's ruling, on June 25, 2019, Ms. Miner filed seven motions,  
22 including a motion requesting service upon Defendant Issaquah Police Department

1 (“IPD”) (Mot. 1 (Dkt. # 7)), a motion to remove the action from the court’s electronic  
2 filing process (Mot. 2 (Dkt. # 8)), a motion to reopen the case (Mot. 3 (Dkt. # 9)), a  
3 motion to restrain IPD from coming within 30 miles of herself or her family (Mot. 4 (Dkt.  
4 # 10)), a motion to submit all evidence to the United States Supreme Court (Mot. 5 (Dkt.  
5 # 11)), a motion to remove the case to the Washington Supreme Court (Mot. 6 (Dkt.  
6 # 12)), and a motion for a default judgment (Mot. 7 (Dkt. # 13)).

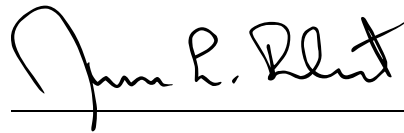
7       Liberally construed, Ms. Miner’s motion to reopen the case constitutes a motion  
8 for reconsideration of the court’s order remanding this action. (*See* Mot. 3; *see also*  
9 Order).) Pursuant to Local Rule LCR 7(h)(1), motions for reconsideration are disfavored,  
10 and the court will ordinarily deny them unless the moving party makes a showing of (a)  
11 manifest error in the prior ruling, or (b) facts or legal authority which could not have been  
12 brought to the attention of the court earlier with reasonable diligence. Local Rules W.D.  
13 Wash. LCR 7(h)(1). Ms. Miner has made neither showing here (*see* Mot. 3), and  
14 accordingly, the court DENIES her motion.

15       Ms. Miner’s remaining motions are nonsensical. Her motion requesting service  
16 upon IPD and her motion for a default judgment are entirely inconsistent. (*See* Mot. 1;  
17 Mot. 7). Her motion requesting the court “to submit all evidence with the United States  
18 Supreme [C]ourt,” is incoherent given the procedural posture of this case. (*See* Mot. 5 at  
19 1.) With respect to Ms. Miner’s sixth motion, there is no process under law for removing  
20 an action from a federal district court to the Washington Supreme Court. (*See* Mot. 6.)  
21 In any event, as the court previously ruled, it lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Ms.  
22 Miner’s case, and therefore is without power to make any substantive ruling herein. *See*

1 *Lightfoot v. Cendant Mortg. Corp.*, --- U.S. ---, 137 S. Ct. 553, 555 (2017) (“[A] court’s  
2 subject-matter jurisdiction defines its power to hear cases.”).

3 Based on the foregoing analysis, the court DENIES Ms. Miner’s motion for  
4 reconsideration (Dkt. # 9), STRIKES the remainder of Ms. Miner’s motions (Dkt. ## 7-8,  
5 10-13), and DIRECTS the Clerk to remove them from the court’s calendar.

6 Dated this 26th day of June, 2019.

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9 JAMES L. ROBART  
10 United States District Judge  
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